NEW YORK CUSTOPA HOUSE.

Charges of the Corgressional Investigating Committee Refuted.

THE BOWENS IN THE MUSS.

A Card from Mr. E. C. Jehnson.

New York, March 6, 1867.

The undersigned, with great reluctance, by advice of mediate friends, is composited publicly to deny in the unjust charges made against him in the report of the the unjust charges reade against him in the report of the Congressional Committee. Collector Smythe, in his letter to the President of the United States, says "that in my first interview with him, his first action in the matter was to U. anfer the general order business to our firm, without payment, agreement, or understanding as to any profits." This statement I corroborate—it is a simple stater nent-of the facts.

me above apecified.
HENRY C. BOWEN.
E. E. BOWEN.
FREDERICK LAMBERT.
SQUIRE & JOHNSON.

The public can by this sample reference see how beeely charges are made. Having been somewhat amiliar with storage business as with the general order uniatess for many years, the above agreement, as also any own knowledge in the matters, refute the statement is the committee that Mr. Smythe was the first Collector of designate general stores. In justice to him it is only air to-state that he is the only Collector for many years how has not been interested in some form in profile derived from the business; and my sworm statement before hat committee express y stated that I never agreed nor womised to give the Collector, nor any friend, anything injectity or indirectly or my appointment to the general sider business; and yet with his statement and that of he Collector (the only testimony given), the committee export otherwise.

lesare. Meyer & Smith's Answer to the Re-port of the Congressional Committee on the Castom House.

always an unpleasant task to be compelled to one's self in public print, even though it may be try to defend against a wicked, false and unjust tion affecting character. We do not purpose to allo any extended statement whereby we or any e;" not, certainly, the giving of said business articular parties, for the report shows, which is the that the Collector must designate certain stores general order stores, and why there must be a stores has too frequently been shown to need comme, vis.—accommodation of the commercial marine, at, then, do they mean by "shune?" That, in designing certain persons, friends were to participate in profits reaching from the businest. Is is alleged a, if such is the case, government has or can lose one to No. Is it alleged that the merchants suffer by the nof the existence of general order stores, which is nitted to be a necessity? No. Is it alleged in the ce charged for storage, under the circumstances, they are excribing, above those charged by the byte, the Squires, or McIntyro or Humphreys? No. It alleged that Collector Smythe has ever authorises to make any exorbitant charge? No. On the trary the present appointment was expressing made charges must be fair and reasonable; that in case of

as having had any sympathy or interest with those who, so lately to their own cost, attempted to destroy our government?

As to Mr. E. C. Johnson, we have but little to say—it is a matter of his concero, with which we have nothing to do and which he is abundantly able to answer.

Why the committee should have expended so much time and so many words on a matter or arrangement which it is not claimed to have been consummated we are at a loss to perceive, other than that it was capital for them whereby they might vont their spleen against some one through ether parties. We cannot say of their report, as they do of Mr. Johnson, that it would well repay a perusal, but must admit, in considering the motives which flictated it, that, as by them stated, "some men are strange, complex things."

In looking over the testimony of Mr. E. C. Johnson it will be seen that the fastly contradicts Birbly, upon whose testimony alone the the first tourisaldies Birbly, upon whose testimony alone the the fastly contradicts Birbly, upon whose testimony alone that the shade. Where, except is Birbly testimony, is there anything to substantiate the statement that Johnson proposed to him [Birbly] a system of extortion? Johnson denies it, and the facts are with brm. Yet, all this rigmanole against Johnson-not everwilleged to have been brought to the knowledge of the Collector—is Waged in for manifest purposes, under the grave statement of a report made upon testimony. What, then, becomes of all those finely written expressions about outsiged eights, justice, protection of trade, &c.? Was it not in testimony before that committee that Johnson-& Co. had the business but a part time, and that the Collector room took it away from "The public may well ask why but so little of the finely within showed the acts of the Sov-warment and for the merchants has been suppressed? They may well ask at whose instance was flate committee and may other questions & would be hard to answer. M milicious, spiteful, perverted mind and teeling premyted and brought

falsehood and foolishness.

falsehood and foolishness time when we received the general order business, and the committee fand compilate in almost our first official act, viz. our notice to the merchants inviting semphisists and our noticy of the reduction of charges directed to be made public by order of the Collector; if not for the luterest of the merchants, for whose couldid be? But because about that time this secret committee was appointed it is stated that it was published with a view to appease them, or withdraw public or private scretiny. We asked then and we ask now the same seruitary and the very fact that out of hundreds of bills they have been only able to present the two fittles matters before altrieds to a sufficient existence to satisfy that we are trying to do right in the way friendly to the Collector, and many morehants and brokers doing Custom House brokerage, are ready to state, and have frequently stated, that the general order business by us has been not only satisfactory, but conducted with despatch, prompthess and faintens equal to any previous period, and in many, very many instances, far more fairly and better than heretofore.

And here again Mr. Bizby is brought forward to substantiate the incorrectness of those two little bills with his tabular statement based upon rates made, as before stated, ten years ago, not charging that our charges ever have been swelled to a thousand per cent over the legal rates, but that they may be made to do so. Why did showing exorbiant charges? We hold a number of bills made by and paid to this same Mr. Bixby during his administration of the general order business, in none of which are his charges less than ours, and in many above them—these bills having been obtained by us from the importers that we might ascertain how this "Daniel come to judgment" had made up his bills.

Continuing this hasty review of that teoprit, they say that the principal warehouse employed by us is situated at the foot of Bank street, on the extreme west side of the city, and

endo of the Investigating Committee in the New York, March 7, 1867.

The following appeared as part of the Content of the President:—
The committee allege in evidence of my bad appointments that an indicted murderer "might have had" a place in the Gustom House. For that seadest "might have been" I was indebted to the SUTV'eyor of this port, and to the most venerable politician in these parts.

I find upon inquiry that this "might have been" is known to me, and more for his sake than my own, or were that of the "generable politician" referred to, I known to me, and more for his sake than my own, or even that of the "venerable politician" referred to, I beg leave to say upon the most trustworthy authority, that the person sliuded to never committed, nor was ever indicted for any such offence. He served in the Union army faithfully during the war, was in numerous battles, and was several times serjously wounded. At the battle of Ball's Bluft he rescued and carried from the field the body of Colonel Baker, and afterwards received the commendation of President Lincoln for courage. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged. Knowing these facts and that he was a man of unquestioned honesty, I joined with the "venerable politician" in recommending his appointment.

I am happy to say he was appointed, and that, upon inquiry, his superior officer states he is one of the most faithful and reliable men in his department.

ABRAM WAKEMAN.

General Crook's Victory in Idabo. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1867. The Idaho Avalanche of February 16, says that General Crook is prosecuting the Indian war with great vigor, notwithstanding the winter season. At the buttle of Steen Mountain sixty Indians were killed and thirty taken prisoners. The Boise Indians render material assistance.

Denver papers say the Indians are assuming a hostile attitude in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas river.

New Mexican advices say that Indian hostilities are taking a new start in the Southern part of the Territory, and the militia has been ordered under arms.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The lower House of the Legislature has passed by a vote of 107 to 3 a bill to restore the State credit by the payment of interest on State bonds. The bill appropriates \$600,000 out of the State Treasury to pay interpriates \$600,000 out of the State Treasury to pay intercut falling due in July, 1867, and levies a tax of four
mills on the dollar to meet the annually actualing interest thereafter. It also appropriates \$4,000,000 of the
som due the State by the federal government for the
payment of overdere coupons in the order in which they
matured on the 1st of July, 1861, as fast as said money
is received from the Government. The remaining
overdue coupons, estimated at over \$2,500,000,
will be taken up and new State six per centbonds, beering date of January 1, 1868, issued
for them. The National Bank of Commerce, of
New York, is made the agent of the State for the transaction of this business. The Senate has made the bill
the special order for Monday next.

THE MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, March S, 1867.

Montana papers say Acting Governor Meagher hasided an extra session of the Legislature to provide for
the election of a delegate to Congress.

OBLTUARY.

David Livingstone, L.L. D., D C. L. The HERALD of February 14, 1884, discredited at which afterwards proved untrue, that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered by the natives on Lake Nyassa. But there is, we fear, no reason to doubt the tragic news from the Cape of Good Hope, received by a London telegram of the 6th lastant, announcing that this Ta-motes African explorer and missionary has been Filled

far from Glasgow, in 1815. In the charming autobiographical introduction to his "Journeys and Researches in South Africa," he gives a brief account of his ancestry and of his early days, apologizing with a characteristic medicity which pervades all his writings for the apparent egotism of this part of his work. He begins with the remark:—"My own inclination would lead me to say as little as pensible about myself." We extract a

portion of the account as an interesting picture of life among the Scottish poor:—

Our great grandfather fell at the battle of Culloden, fighting for the old line of kinga; and our grandfather was a small farmer in Ulva, where my father was born. It is one of that cluster of the Hebrides thus alluded to by Walter Scott.—

Aghting for the old line of kines; and our grandfather was a small farmer in Ulva, where my father was born. It is one of that cluster of the Hebrides thus alluded to by Waster Scott.—

And all the group of islets gay

And all the group of islets gay

That guard famed Staffa round.

Our grandfather was intimately acquainted with all the traditionary legends which that great writer has since made use of in the Tales of a Grandfather and other works. Ass boy I remember letening to him with delight, for his memory was stored with a never-ending stork of stories, many of which, were wonderfully like those I have since heard while sitting by the African evening frea. Our grandmother, too, used to sing dealed songs, some of which, as abe believed, had been composed by captive islanders: languishing hopelessly among the Turks.

Grandfather could give particulars of the lives of his ancestors for six generations of the family before him; and the only point of the tradition I feel proud of it this:—Ene of these poor hardy islanders was renowned in the district for great wisdom and prudence, and it is related that, when he was on his deathboth he called all his children eround him and said. "Now, in my lifetime I have scarched most carefully through all the traditions I could find of our family, and I never could discover that there was a dishonest man among our forefathers. If, therefore, any of you or any of your children should take to dishonest ways it will not be because it runs in our blood; it does not belong to you. I leave this precept with you:—Be honest." If, therefore, in the following parce I fall into any errors I hope they will be dealt with as honest mistakes, and not as indicating that I have forgotten our ancient motic. This event took place at a time when the Highianders, according to the dealt with as honest mistakes, and not as indicating that I have forgotten our ancient motic. This event took place at a time when the Highianders, according to the custom of that couplany, pensioned off, so as to spe

In aliading to what he deemed his lack of qualifeations for authorship, he asserts, "I think! would rather cross the African continent again than undertake to write another book. It is easily to travel than to write about it."

During the sixteen years from 1840 to 1856, Livingstone made many expeditions into the interior, in some of which he was accompanied by his late wife the daughter of the active and enterprising missionary to Africa, Rev. Robert Mofiat. He became lamiliar with the language, habits and religious notions of several savage tribes, and traves crossed the active continuity, a little south of the tropic of Caprictorn, from the shorth of the Indian Geean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1856, the Victoria, or Patron's gold medil was betowed on him by the Royal Geographical Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngazi to Lingsoni, and thence to the Western Cosas, in ten degrees south astriude." Subsequently he received a similar medal from the Geographical Society of Paris. In 1855 he retraced has sieps eastward, and having again traversed those regions as far as Lingsoni, he followed the Zimbes down to its mouth, upon the shore of the Indian Ocean, and thus completed the entire journey across Southern Africa, Towards the Cose of 1856the returned to England. He was present at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 18th of December in that year, when the President, Sir R. Murchison, reminded his audience that "they were met together for the purpose of welcoming Dr. Livingstone on his return home from South Africa after an absence of sixteen years, during which, while endeavoring to spread the bleenings of Christianity through lanus never before trodden by the foot of any European, he had made geographical discoveries of incalculable importance. In all his various he had determined the sites of numerous places, bills, rivers and lakes, nearly all of which had been hitcher to unknown, while he had seen proportion the Landon These, shortly after hi

chapter, in which he recounts "the more important results" enumerated in the work. First among these he cite's "the discovery of a port which could easily be meets available for commercial purposes, and of the exect value of the Zambesi as a speedy means of transit a that interior of highlands, which in all probability will yet become the sphere of European enterprise." The "Narrative" was written and published in 1873, during Dr. Livingstone's second return to England, after which, with the encouragement and of the British government and of the Royal Geographical Society, he devoted himself to "another attempt to open Africa to civilizing influences." In his preface to the "Narrative" he says:—"I propose to go inland, north of the territory which the Pertuguese in Europe claim, and endeavor to commence that system in the cast which has been so eminently successful on the west coast—a system combining the repressive efforts of her Majesty's crussers with lawful trade and Christian missions, the moral and material results of which have been so gratifying. I hope to ascend the Rovema, or some other river north of Cape Delgado, and in addition to my other work shall strive, by passing along the northern end of Lake Nyasza and round the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, to accertain the watershed of that part of Africa. I a so doing I have no wish to unseitle what with so much toil and danger was accomplished by Speke and Grant, but rather to confirm their illustrious discoveries."

If we must credit the sad intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Livingstone has been fatally interrupted in the midst of his enlightened and benevolent labors. His name must be added, with the names of Speke, Gordon Cumming, Barth and Gérard, to the list of famous African explorers who have died marryre to science. Only Grant, Baker and young Le Saint now survive.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that the Rev.

Speke, Gordon Cumming, Barth and Gerard, to the list of famous African expiorers who have died martyrs to science. Only Grant, Baker and young Le Saint now survive.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that the Rev. Charles Livingstone, the fellow traveller of his celebrated brother on his more recent expeditions, and whose name appears on the title page of the 'Narrative,' resided for some time in the United States as a clergyman, and was married to a Mussachusetts lady. A sen of Dr. Livingstone severed during our recent war as a sergeant in the Third Hampchire Volunteers, and was seen for the last time by his comrades in a skirmish before Elichmond on the 7th of October, 1864. It was believed that he was taken prisoner by the Confederates. A statement that he had been kidnapped on board of a vesset in a Northern port by some unprincipled trader in "substitutes" led to a correspondence between his father and the State Deputriment at Washington, and was efficially contradicted. The young man had voluntarily calleted, and was reported as "one of the best soldiers in the regement."

Charles F. Browne.

A cable despatch announces the death of this gentleman at Southampton, Eng. To the American people he was well known as "Artemus Ward," a humorous lecturer

POLITICS' IN CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Barnum, the Showman, and Governor Hawley Pulling Together-The Showman Admits Ris Deceptions Upon the People-He is Severe on Poor Pierce and Charges Him With Making Illm a Republican-He Was With Making Illia a Republican—the Was Cace h Slave Gwner and Acknowledges Having Been Brutal to His Slaves, &c., Stamford, Conn., March 8, 1867. A large but not an enthugastic political meeting was

which was very rambling, said:—

It is understood that I am the preface to the volume we have opened here to night; that is, that I am the light reading matter which precedes solid facts. It has been the custom in pest times, on occasions of this kind to discuss the great political questions of the day. We hereto ore understood it to be a fixed principle—I understood it to be so—but for one I must confess that have been deceived. The great question which seems to have been deceived. The great question which seems to be not whether a man is fit to sid in making laws for the country, but whether he did or did not nie a schibiling part of a conflish and a monkey joined together, to represent a mermaid—(laughter)—and whether he was ever interested in termind—(laughter)—and whether he was ever interested. was admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. "But," he says "though now qualified for my original plan, the opium war was then raging, and it was deemed inexpedient for me to proceed to China. I had fondly hoped to have gained access to that then closed compire by means of the healing art; but there being no prospect of an early possible and it was deemed in a proceed to the healing art; but there being no prospect of an early possible and now leave to the time of Old Pierce, God help him, a democratic purty, in the kinness struggle particularly, changed my mind. Then I left that party, I did so because I believed there was not a crop of the man now leave to the time of Old Pierce, God help him, a democratic purty, in the kinness struggle particularly, changed my mind. Then I left that party, I did so because I believed there was not a crop of the man now leaved there was not a crop of the man of the democratic purty. In the kinness struggle particularly, changed my mind. Then I left that party, I did so because I believed there was not a crop of the man and now I say to you that you must stick by the regular republicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant, and now I say to you find the man are publicant. and now I say to you that you must stick by the regular republican nominations—all of them—or else the enemy will have you in his grasp on the day after the next election. You ought not to divide on men. The regular nominations ought to be carried through. Prejudices against one man on the ticket ought not to ontweigh your convictions for the success of the ontire licked. It is the parity you were called upon to support, and not a man. The democrats of this Congressional district, when they nominated their man for Congress, vanied a dram. I know this to be a fact. You know that it is preity generally understood that I know something about shems. (Jaughter.) They manceuvred very nicely, and finally they pil their man. Barnom before the people. Before they did this, though, they tried a construction and reconstruction dodge, just like my mermaid was soften up to try and make a P. T. Barnom for their ticket; but the dodge did not work, so they took up the man from Salisbury. I have no doubt but that the gentleman from Salisbury is a gentleman; he must be a pretty nice sort of a fellow, for his name is Barnom. (Laughter.) Of course there is one black sheep in every lock; but is it any humiliation that out of twenty thousand who bear that came that one should be found among the copperheads. It is very trying to our family relations. Gentlemen, the rebellion is not over. It will not be ended un'il the South has broome repentant and submitted to the constitutional amendment, I ossieve in universal freedom for mankind. I do not want to see any man a slave directly or ledirectly. Any man in the State of Connecticut who cannot stand on the platform of negro suffrage I beg him is God's name never to vote for me. I would rather be defeated standing on this principle than be elected by twenty thousand majority standing on any other. The next election must show whether I am sustained or not. The democratic party is the foe of liberty and of free institutions. It is made up of just such worthloss demagnues and political hucks

o'clock this morning in the ciothing store of Hamford, Bianchard & Co., No. 152 South street. The late hour at which the fire took place rendered a impossible to obtain

NEWS FROM YAN COUVER'S ISLAND.

SAY FRANCISCO, March 8, 1867.
A Victoria telegram says that during a heavy storm tahips Mary Glover and Washington went sahore on Y.
Couver's laind. The Washington was abandoned, beggs are entertained that the Mary Glover may bopes are entertained that the Mary Glover is tweet.

It was proposed to bold a public meeting in Vicconnider the propriety of petitioning for the adio of that colony into the British North American continuous.

MISCELLANEOUS. GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS IN AID OF THE DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN SONS OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, AND A PRESENTATION

WILL BE GIVEN, AT VASHINGTON, D. C., ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

Engravings to the amount of \$600,000 will be sold, and all funds received are to be deposited with

JAY COOKE & CO.'S to be held by them for the benefit of the Institution. HOW TO OBTAIN ENGRAVINGS.

KENNEDY & CO., 383 Penasylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. P. R. PAGE, 639 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A DISTINCTIVE AND ELEGANT PREPARATION.
THE LADIES WHO USE IT.

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR ALL HORSES A remote or less affected with seratches, enults cuts, but the control of the con

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN NEW YORK and States where descrition, &c., are sufficient causes. No publicity or fee in advance. Udnaultations from N. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nasson street. CATARRH, BRONCHITIS—THE ONLY REMEDY.—
Not one cure has been performed by all the false pretenders. Certificates have been fabricated to deline to
public. WM. R. PRINCE: Flushing. N. Y., has discovere
the only positive cure, nature's remedies, from plants, availing rove their success. Explanatory circular, one stamp.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, AC., CURED without pain, by Dr. RICE. 56 Bowery, bank buriding. Corn Annihilator 10 cents.

COMPONED TO CORE FOR THE RUPTURED—SENT, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. Foots, 1,159 Broadway, N. Y. Old Eyes made new without spectacles, doctor or cine; sent, postage paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Addres E. B. Foote, 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Confidential Information for the Married, sent, postage paid, in scaled carelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. B. B. Poots, 1,130 Broadway, N. Y. CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 700

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM TITE courts of several States without publicity. Crucity drunkenness or descript cases sufficient. Advice free. F. I. KING, Counsellor as Law, 242 Broadway. CO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENWICH AND C. Murray streets, where you will find Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New York. One price house.

CREAT DISCOVERY.—DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL

Is warranted to cure Riccimatism, Deafness, Procted
Limbs, Piles and all Sores and Palas in from one to two days,
Sold by all druggists, and by DEMAS BARNIS & CO., New
York, and by F. U. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin street. Depot,
Philadelphilis.

Importers, No. 447 Broadway, near Howard street.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

SCHENCK'S STAWEED TONIC.

SCHENCK'S STAWEED TONIC.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the culy medicines that are based on correct principles to cure Pulmonary Consumption. They cleause time atomach, produce an active operation of the liver, create a good appetite, making the food into good blood, which expels diseased matter, and the lungs are brailed.

Dr. Schenck will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond street, New York, SYERY TUESDAY, from 3 A. M. to 3 F. N. A full supply of his medicines may be obtained there at all times. For a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, \$3. All advice free.

STRASBURGER & NUMM. PANCY GOODS, CHINA AND TOYS, femerly 50 Maiden lane, have removed 50 MR BROADWAY, near Canal street, New York.

WANTED-A FIRST CLASS MILLINER; WAGES NO object; also two first class sales ladges, to go to Philadelphia. Apply at Mailard's Hotel, 619 Broadway After 4 and the Company of Mailard's Hotel, 619 Broadway After 4

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. BEVERAGE OF BEALTH. HOPP'S WALT BYTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. HOFF'S MALT EXTAACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. WE DO NOT PUBLISH

OUR OWN ENCOMIUMS,

BUT ALWAYS

NEW AND IRREPUTABLE PROOPS OF THE SALUTIFEROUS PROPERTIES OF HOPP'S MALT EXTRACT HEALTH BRVEHAGE,

BY AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SCIENCE. UNSURPASSED FOR ITS TASTE AS A BEVERAGE, AND APPROVED FOR ITS EFFICACY AS A REMEDY. [APHORISMS FROM OUR DAILY CORRESPONDENCE.]

WILLIAM PREDERIC HOLCOMB, M. D.

Medical College, and in New York Ophthalmic Hospital. NEW BRIVAIN (Conn.), March 4, 1867. To Horr's Depot-I am so well pleased with the effect of

. C. R. HART, M. D NEW YORK, January 17, 1867. To Horr's Malt Extract Depot, 512 Broadway-Please send.

MAS. S. M. HOWLANDER. NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

We have used HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in practice, and the results have been such as to fully justify the claims made for it. We feel certain that it is destined to supply a want long felt in the class of cases to which it is applied. DRS. CRANE AND WHITE,

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1867 Mr. Horr-Sir-By advice of MY PHYSICIAN, DR CHAUVEAU, I have taken some of your MALT BE-TRACT, and can assure you that it has done me a WON-DERFUL DEAL OF GOOD; is has strengthened me and given me an appetite, so that I can partake OF ANY kind .

ANANDA FORDOFF, Dr. Henschel has advised my wife to take your MALT

EXTRACT instead of porter or ale, and she has been much . benetited by it. T. HELLER

SERIES NO. IL.

our acquaintanees and we, ourselves, are astonished because my husband feels now easier, is in humor, coughs le use, &c.

"I have recommended your MALT EXTRACT to a friend, who has the CONSUMPTION, knowing full well its war, and had the SAME COMPLAINT, having been CURRO

LOUIS BOTTOHER BY 1T."

cough, hoarseness, and general debility, and has been very much benefited by the use of your Malt Extract-a very palatable drink. GRORGE WIDMAN. To Horr's Nalt Extract Depot. 142 Broadway, N. Y.:-

returning, and his appetite excellent. Send again, &c.

SERIES NO. 111.

my physician also speaks very weh-may come into universal use, as it MERITS the PREFERENCE over all SPIRIT.

UOUS tonics of the day.

W. H. McCORWACE.

HENSCH & CO.

DEAR MR. Hory-Accept my thanks. My husband suffered from a disorder of the stomach, and has been entirely cured Mrs. E. DAFFERNER

-NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1867. Mr. Horr-I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the

whole system. (Follows order.) C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth evenue.

leverage. The effect on the condition of my lady is charm-

and the immense and increasing popularity of this sim and admirable remedy, which unless to an agreeable ha-an efficacy unapproached by any naukonis medicine. I raised this Extract to the foremost rank in the discoveries